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# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

#### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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50X1-HUM

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A report on ensiling at Tang'o agric Anak-gun, Hwanghae-namdo Information on the basic quantities stock the acreage plan and sketches of an ensilage chopper	and the types of ted in corn at	of ensilage fe the cooperativ	ed to live-
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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)								

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# I. Details

50X1-HUM

Ensiling in Tango Agricultural Cooperative As indicated

L.	Goa	1 Quanity of Engiling & Results: The goal quantity of ensiling of the
	Tan	go Agricultural Cooperative in Taech'u-ri. Anak-kum. Haanghae-namdo 50X1-HUM
		was 45 tons for cattle only
		and 30 tons for pigs. The storing operation was usually bogum
	in	late September each year, and each year's goal quantity was attained
		two weeks. For this two-week operation, the members of the cooperative
		to center their efforts solely on the operation, abandoning all the
		er affairs. Though the above mentioned goal quantities were very hard
		accomplish for the members, the task itself was not an impossible work
		them.
2.	Bas	ic Quentity for Winter Feeding: The basically required quantity of 50X1-HUM
		iled fodder for feeding cattle and pigs in winter at
	the	Tango Agricultural cooperative was as follows:
	_	
	1)	The 45 tons of fodder ensiled was 50X1-HUN
		a quantity capable of reeding 10 cattle for rive months:
		However, of the 45 tons, 15 tons
		were rotted due to imperfect storing facilities silo. This silo
		was built underground, but since its walls were not reinforced by
		refro-concrete, water as well as all penetrated inside and caused
		rotting. Therefore, the cooperative had to feed the 10 cattle with the
		remaining fodder of 30 tens for approximately three months
		This means about 30 kilograms a
		day a cattle. When the ensiled fooder had run out, leaders of the 50X1-HUM
		cooperative decided to feed the 10 cattle with hey and soy beans for two months
		And Maria
		two months, 18,000 kg of hay and 450 kg of soy beans were provided for
		the cattle. This means that a head had eaten 30.75 kg (hay: 30 kg; soy
		beans: 0.75 kg) a day. From early May when grass began to grow,
		cattle preferred to eat grass than the eating of hey or other fodder.
		They ate grass alone from early spring until late fall. The cooperative
		had produced no silage for pigs 50X1-HUM
	2)	the Tengo Agricultural Cooperative had
	æ. j	produced 45 tons of forage.
		for its cattle. The quantity was for 15 head of cattle, 5 head more
		than the previous year. The reason why the quantity had not been
		increased despite the increase of five head of cattle, was that the
		five head were all calves that were sucking their mothers' milk at 50X1-HUM
		the time of forage storing Even they should begin to
		eat forage in winter and therefore the amount was estimated to be
		small. Thus, forege for the five calves was not provided in that
		year; but, there was one more reason for not providing more forage.
		The cooperative had cultivated more cotton than grain at that time;
		The confort gards with printing and the control of

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		therefore, the cooperative had to suffer from the shortage of cornstalk. The cooperative was also short of manpower in that year, and it was impossible for the members of the cooperative to produce more than 75 tons of forage including fodder for pigs. However, it was thought that things might turn out differently, if a cornstalk chopping machine was provided for the members. But the providing of a chopping machine would have raised the demand of more cornstalks at that time.  the amount of forage that was fed to 20 pigs for the first time by the cooperative would be separative approximately 20 tons, because the 30-ton capacity silo might have 50X1-HUM turned out 10 tons of rotten forage.
		In addition to the 20 tons of pig forage, approximately two tons of husks of grain were fed to pigs. Estimating from these50X1-HUM figures, one pig's daily eating amount would be 11 kilograms; forage 10 kg and grain husks 1 kg. The cooperative was actually feeding the 20 pigs with 200 kg of enalled forage and 20 kg of grain husks daily  ontil the end of Movember 1958, the pigs were fed with boiled grass
		mixed with a little amount of grain husks.  might have been fed daily in amount than the amount of forage that 50X1-HUM was fed from December.  each pig should have been fed with a certain quantity of boiled forage mixed with approximately 1.7 kg of grain husks and radish and dried cabbage this estimation basing on the average esting capacity of four or fire month all mixes.
3.	The	feeding quantity stated in the foregoing, was equally applied to pigs, cows and owen.  Size of the Corn Farm in Proportion to the Total Area under Cultivation:
	cooperation of size field to the size of second sec	the size of the 50X1-HUM perative's corn farm cultivated was approximately 173,250 square pers: 16.6 percent to the total area under cultivation. The total size the cooperative's cultivated land was 1,039,500 square meters. The e of the cornfield was about half as big as the cooperative's cultivated ld; and the size of this field occupied one third of the cooperative's al cultivated land. 12.5 stalks of corn were averagely planted every square meters. To obtain these 12.5 stalks, 50 seeds were soun: four lis per stalk. Thus, the cooperative's whole corn field was soun with e5,000 seeds; however, the total quantity of the corn seeds and its centage in comparison with the total quantity of grain seeds required the cooperative, were not known

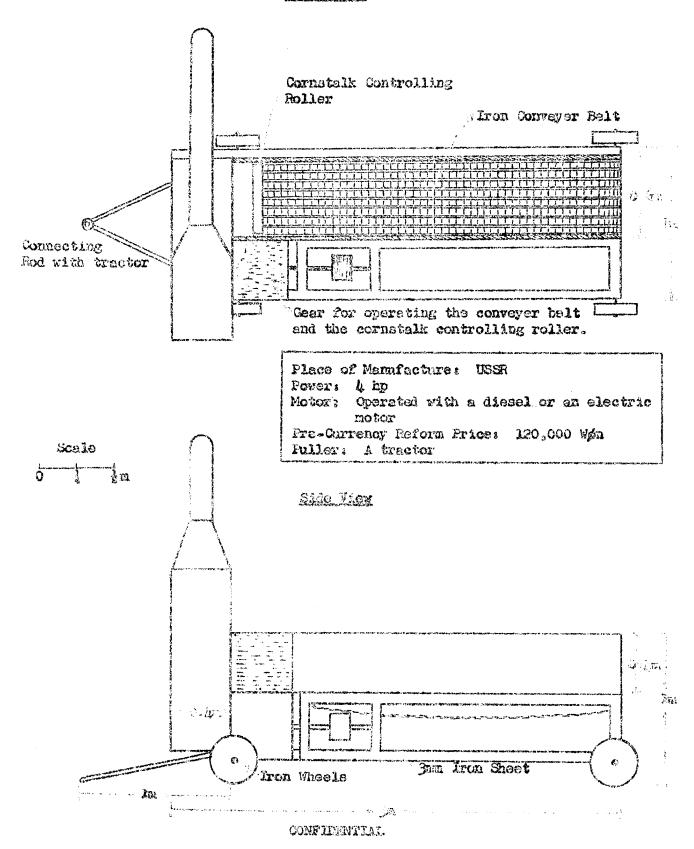
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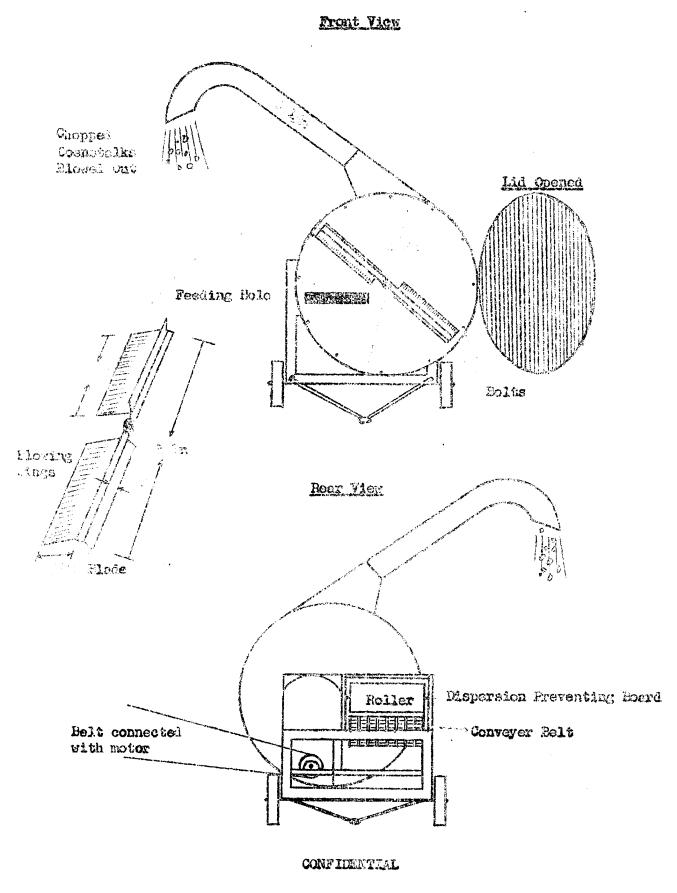
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# Plane View



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Attachment II



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50X1-HUM

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3.	The Size of the Corn Farm in Proportion to the Total Area under Cultivation:
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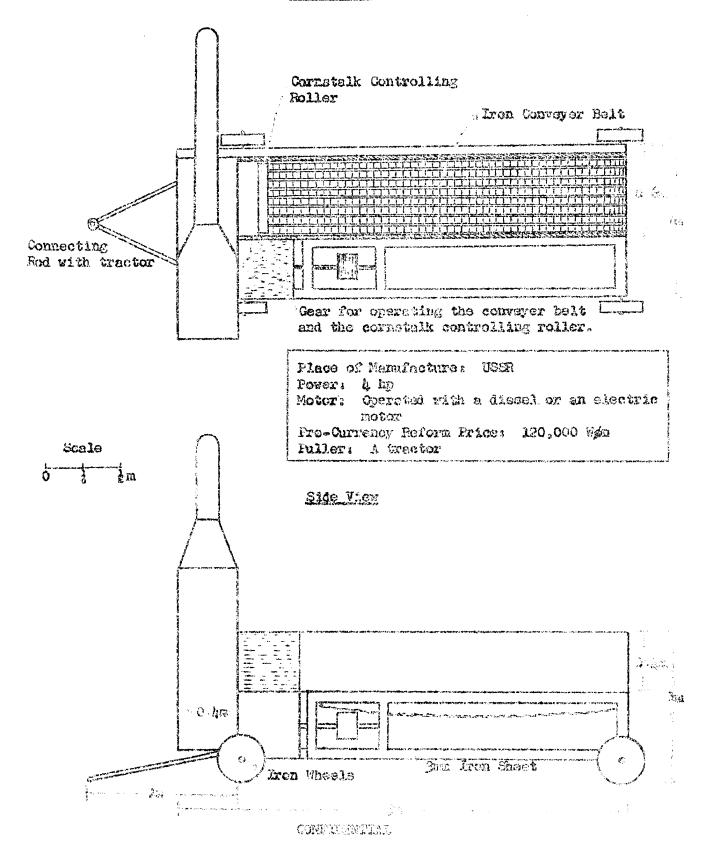
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### Chaff Chopping Machine

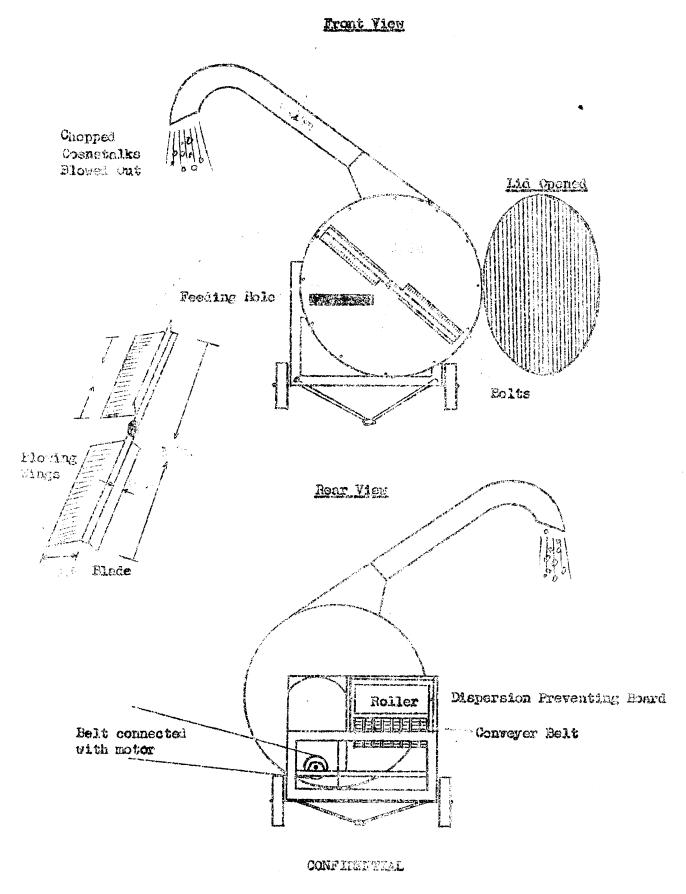
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COMMING THE LETTER

Attachment II



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